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**Device operable as a host****Field Of The Invention**

This invention relates to a device operable as a USB host, and to a system including  
5 such a device. The invention relates also to a device operable as a host, to a system  
including such, and to a device operable as a USB host.

**Background To The Invention**

The USB (universal serial bus) standard is in wide use today, and is commonly used  
10 to connect, for example, PCs (personal computers) or laptop computers to  
peripheral devices such as printers, scanners and the like. The USB 1.1 and 2.0  
specifications require that a host device provides a voltage supply on a  $V_{BUS}$  line, for  
use by a non-host device connected thereto. In USB, only one host and one non-  
host can ever be present on a USB bus, with the non-host being termed a 'device'.  
15 However, in the following such devices are termed non-host devices.

A supplement called USB on-the-go (OTG) is proposed, and is discussed at  
[www.usb.org/developers/onthego](http://www.usb.org/developers/onthego). In USB OTG, some devices can act as hosts  
and non-host devices, and are termed dual-mode devices.

20 In USB OTG, the power supply  $V_{BUS}$  need not be provided if the bus is not being  
used. A dual-mode device that wants to adopt host status can signal on the bus that  
host status is required using  $V_{BUS}$  pulsing, which is effective whether or not  $V_{BUS}$  is  
supplied with a voltage supply. A dual-mode host is not able to provide a voltage  
25 supply on  $V_{BUS}$ , but by signalling can request a host device not having host status to  
provide a Voltage supply for use by the dual-mode device. The voltage supply is  
specified by the USB standard to be between 4.4 Volts and 5.25 Volts. PCs and  
laptops tend to provide  $V_{BUS}$  of at least 4.75 Volts. Mobile telephones and PDAs  
(personal digital assistants) will be non-host devices, not host or dual-mode devices,  
30 although it is anticipated that a subsequent generation of such devices could be  
dual-mode devices.

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### Summary Of The Invention

According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a device operable as a host device and having a port connected to a bus, in which the device includes means for detecting the presence of another host connected to the bus and for  
5 relinquishing host status in response thereto.

Such a device can operate as a host device on the bus, yet relinquishing host status when another host is detected allows the device to be used with host devices which are not specially adapted for use in multi-host systems. The device may be one  
10 specially designed for operation with devices operating according to the USB on-the-go standard.

The device preferably includes a power supply for providing a supply voltage on a voltage supply line of the bus. Here, it is advantageous if the supplied voltage is  
15 less than a minimum allowed voltage for the voltage supply line of the bus.

The detecting means can include means, such as a comparator, for detecting a change in voltage, preferably an increase, on a or the voltage supply line of the bus, thereby detecting the presence of the other host.  
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Advantageously, the device is arranged for causing at least some lines of the port to be forced tri-state on detecting the presence of another host.

Preferably the device includes first and second ports, which are preferably  
25 connected directly to the bus and thereby also directly to each other. This allows the connection of a non-host device (or a dual-mode device operating as a non-host device) to one port and the connection of a host device to the other port. When a host is detected, the device can act as a pass-through device but act as a host device otherwise. The device may include a digital video broadcast receiver, such as a  
30 DVB-T receiver. This feature provides pass-through capabilities. This is particularly convenient in the case of a USB device with USB ports since the device can therefore have pass-through USB capabilities.

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In one embodiment, the device is operable as a USB host and has at least one USB port connectable to a USB bus further, the presence detecting means being means for detecting the presence of another USB host. Here, the device preferably includes a power supply for providing a supply voltage on a  $V_{BUS}$  line of the USB bus, allowing it to supply power to a USB non-host device connected to the bus. Preferably the supply voltage is less than 4.4 Volts, which is the minimum required by the USB standard, which allows operation with USB non-host devices which do not rely on a USB power supply according to the standard. If the detecting means includes means for detecting a change in voltage on a or the  $V_{BUS}$  line of the USB bus, the presence of the other USB host can be detected in a simple manner, for example using a comparator. When another USB host is detected, the device advantageously causes at least some lines of the USB bus to be forced tri-state, i.e. presented with a high impedance. The impedance is likely to be at least one megaohm. This prevents the device interfering to an unacceptable degree with subsequent communications on the bus, with which the device is not an active participant. Sending a USB reset command via the USB bus in response to detecting the presence of another USB host is advantageous since it can cause a non-host device (or a dual-mode device acting as a non-host) on the bus to be reset ready for communication with the newly connected host device. The device preferably includes means for detecting the loss of the other host, and for reassuming host status in response thereto. The loss detecting means advantageously includes means for detecting a reduction in voltage on a or the  $V_{BUS}$  line of the USB bus, thereby detecting loss of the other host.

Alternatively or in addition, a device operable as a USB host device includes first and second USB ports connected directly to each other and to a USB host module. The ports are likely in a practical implementation to be connected together by a USB bus, also connected to the USB host module. This is a particularly convenient arrangement which can allow connection to a USB non-host device (or a dual-mode device operating as a non-host device), whilst also allowing a USB host device to be connected to the non-host device via the device of the invention. Thus, the device of the invention does not need to be disconnected from the non-host device when it is required to connect a host device to the non-host device. This is seen to have

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particular application for use with portable non-host devices, particularly those operating according to the USB on-the-go standard.

Any of the above devices can be a mobile telecommunications device comprising  
5 first and second USB ports each connected to a USB bus, and one of a) a USB non-host module and b) a USB dual-mode module connected to the USB bus. This can allow the attachment to one port of an accessory device having USB communication capabilities to communicate with the module and/or with a host device connected to the other port. Preferably, the module is able to communicate as a non-host with  
10 a host connected to either port.

Preferably the device includes first and second USB ports, which are preferably connected directly to the USB bus and hereby also directly to each other. The device can therefore have pass-through USB capabilities. This allows the  
15 connection of a non-host device (or a dual-mode device operating as a non-host device) to one port and the connection of a host device to the other port. When a host is detected, the device can act as a pass-through device but act as a host device otherwise. The device may include a digital video broadcast receiver, such as a DVB-T receiver.

20 The invention also provides a system including any of the above devices, and a host device connected to the port. Here, the system can comprise a non-host device connected to a or the second port of the device.

25 According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided method of operating a device operable as a host, the method comprising: detecting a change in voltage on a voltage supply line forming part of a bus; and relinquishing host status in response thereto.

30 In the above, each port may include a male or a female connector. Each port is for allowing connection to an external device.

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The invention allows for a new class of device which is operable as a host device but which relinquishes host status, and preferably goes into a standby mode, on detecting the presence of another host. Preferably, the detection involves detecting a change in voltage on a supply line of a bus to which the port is connected.

- 5 Providing the device with means to provide a voltage on the supply line which is less than the minimum allowed voltage on that line is advantageous since it can allow the detection of another host quite simply. On detecting the presence of another host, lines connected to the port are preferably forced tri-state, or high impedance, so the device does not interfere with the control of the bus by the other  
10 host.

- Preferably, the device sends a reset command before or at the same time as relinquishing host status. By monitoring the supply voltage line of the bus, the device can detect when the other host is lost, by disconnection or disablement for  
15 instance, and take steps to reassume host status. Detection can result from detecting a voltage drop, preferably below a threshold, which is preferably set lower than the minimum allowed voltage. In a preferred embodiment, the threshold is set at less than one half the minimum allowed voltage.

## 20 **Brief Description Of The Drawings**

Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

- Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a system including three devices connected  
25 together by a USB bus, according to the invention;  
Figure 2 is a circuit diagram of one embodiment of a comparator circuit used in the Figure 1 system; and  
Figures 3, 4 and 5 are schematic diagrams of alternative embodiments of the Figure 1 system.

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## **Detailed Description Of The Preferred Embodiments**

Referring to Figure 1, three devices 10-12 are shown connected to a USB bus 13. A PC 10 includes a USB host module 14, which is connected to D+, D- and ground

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lines thereafter termed 'the other lines' 15 of the USB bus 13, and a 5 Volt power supply 16, which is connected to a supply voltage line  $V_{BUS}$  of the USB bus. The PC 10 is a conventional device, operating according to the USB standard without the OTG supplement. A mobile telephone (or alternatively a PDA) is also connected to  
5 the USB bus 13. In particular, a USB non-host module 17 is connected to the other lines 15, so that the mobile telephone 11 can communicate with another device connected to the USB bus 13. The mobile telephone 11 also includes a regulator 18, which is connected to  $V_{BUS}$ . The regulator 18 is arranged to convert the voltage supply provided on  $V_{BUS}$  to a 3.3 Volt supply, which is suitable for use by the  
10 mobile telephone 11. Any convenient form may be used for the regulator 18.

An accessory device 12 is also connected to the USB bus 13. The accessory device 12 is not a non-host device nor a dual-mode device; rather it is a host device which does not operate strictly according to the USB or the USB OTG standards. The  
15 accessory device 12 is intended for connection to mobile telephones, PDAs and the like which have USB ports but which do not require a voltage supply within the standard range of 4.4 to 5.25 Volts. In this example, the accessory device 12 is dedicated for use with such mobile telephones, PDAs etc, to the extent that it would not function properly if used with devices conforming to the full USB  
20 standard. The accessory device 12 may be for example a DVB-T (digital video broadcasting - terrestrial) receiver. Alternatively, it could be a GPS (global positioning system) module, an FM radio module, a camera module, a wireless LAN module, a Bluetooth (TM) module, or a receiver for any of the ISDB-T, ATSC and DAB systems, for example. It is a USB host device since it is intended for  
25 connection to mobile telephones and PDAs, which do not have host capabilities. The accessory device 12 includes a USB host module 19, connected to the other lines 15 of the USB bus 13, a 4 Volt power supply 20, which is connected to  $V_{BUS}$ , and a comparator 21. The comparator 21 includes a first input connected to  $V_{BUS}$ , a second input connected to a reference voltage  $V_{REF}$ , and an output IRQ, which is  
30 connected to an interrupt input of the USB host module 19. The power supply 20 may alternatively provide any suitable voltage, the range 3.6 to 4.2 volts being suitable for this example.

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The USB host module 19 has a control output CTRL connected to a control input of the power supply 20, by which the USB host module can control whether the power supply provides a 4 Volt supply or presents a high impedance to  $V_{BUS}$ .

5 Operation may begin with the mobile telephone 11 connected to the accessory device 12 by the USB bus 13, with the PC 10 being unconnected. In this state, the accessory device 12 provides a voltage supply on  $V_{BUS}$ , which is used by the mobile telephone 11 after conversion to 3.3 Volts (for example) by the regulator 18. Here, the accessory device 12 acts as a host to the non-host mobile telephone 11, and  
10 communication between the two device occurs using the other lines 15 of the USB bus 13. In this state, IRQ is inactive, so the USB host module 19 is not interrupted, and CTRL is active, causing the voltage supply 20 to provide 4 Volts to  $V_{BUS}$ .

When subsequently the PC 10 is connected to the USB bus 13, the following occurs.  
15 As the PC 10 is connected, the voltage on  $V_{BUS}$  rises as a result of the voltage supply 16. When the voltage on  $V_{BUS}$  exceeds a threshold of 4.2 Volts, this is detected by the comparator 21, which sends IRQ active, to activate an interrupt. The USB host module 19 on detecting that IRQ has gone active takes a number of actions. Firstly, the USB host module 19 sends a reset command on the  $D^+$  and  $D^-$  lines 15, which  
20 causes resetting of the USB non-host module 17 of the mobile telephone 11. Secondly, the USB host module 19 causes the accessory device 12 to relinquish host status by going tri-state, that is by presenting a high impedance to each of the  $D^+$  and  $D^-$  lines 15. The impedance is typically several megaohms, but is at least one megaohm. Lastly, the USB host module 19 sends CTRL inactive, in response to  
25 which the voltage supply 20 is controlled to cease providing a supply voltage for  $V_{BUS}$  and to tri-state, i.e. present a high impedance to  $V_{BUS}$ . As a result, the PC 10 is able to assume host status with the mobile telephone 11 whilst the accessory device 12 waits in a standby mode.

30 When the PC 10 is subsequently disconnected, because it is physically removed from the bus 10 or its USB host module 14 is switched off for example, the following occurs. As the voltage on  $V_{BUS}$  falls (neither voltage supply 16, 20 is supplying  $V_{BUS}$ ), the comparator 21 in the accessory device 12 detects this by

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detecting when the level falls below a threshold of 1.3 Volts (for example). On such a detection, the comparator 21 sends IRQ inactive, which wakes the USB host module 19, triggering it to reassume host status by sending CTRL active, causing the voltage supply 20 to supply  $V_{BUS}$  with 4 Volts, by removing the tri-state status of the  $D^+$  and  $D^-$  lines 15. The accessory device 12 may then communicate with the mobile telephone 11 in the same way as occurred prior to the PC 10 being connected to the USB bus 13. It may be desirable to arrange for a delay between detecting the low voltage condition and waking the USB host module 19.

A preferred form for the comparator 21 will now be described with reference to Figure 2. Referring to Figure 2, the comparator 21 is shown implemented using an LMV331, produced by National Semiconductor, which has an open-drain output. The values of resistors R1 to R6 are selected such that the rising voltage threshold is 4.2 Volts and the falling voltage threshold is 1.3 Volts. To obtain this, R1 to R5 can be  $1M\Omega$  resistors, with feedback resistor R6 being a  $422k\Omega$  resistor. All resistors have a 1% tolerance. It will be appreciated that the falling voltage threshold is not so important as the rising voltage threshold, which is set taking into account the minimum voltage required for the regulator 18 to operate and the minimum voltage which could be supplied to  $V_{BUS}$  by the USB host PC 10. Although the example above uses 4.2 Volts as the rising level threshold, the threshold could be anywhere in the range 3.8 to 4.4 Volts. The lower value depends on the voltage supplied by the voltage supply 20.

Referring now to Figure 3, a mechanical arrangement for connection of the components of the Figure 1 system is shown. The mobile telephone 11 includes a USB port 30, to which is connected a first end 31 of a first short USB cable 32. The other end 33 of the first USB cable 32 is plugged into a first USB port 34 forming part of the accessory device 12. Similarly, the PC 10 includes a USB port 35, in which is plugged a first end 36 of a second, longer USB cable 37. The other end 38 of the second cable 37 is plugged into a second USB port 39 of the accessory device 12. In the accessory device 12, connections of the first USB port 34 are connected by respective wires directly to corresponding connections of the second USB port 39, allowing USB communication between the PC 10 and the mobile



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telephone 11 without involving the accessory device. In this example, the VBUS line is shown, and the other lines are grouped together as 40. The comparator 21, the voltage supply 20 and the USB host module 19 are connected to respective ones of VBUS and the other lines, as described above in relation to Figure 1.

5 Accordingly, when the PC 10 is not hosting the USB bus 13, the accessory device 12 can detect this and assume host status. In this example, the USB ports 30, 34, 38 and 35 each include a female connector, and the cable ends 31, 33, 38 and 36 each include a male connector. To prevent current being fed along  $V_{BUS}$  towards the USB host 10, one of the cable end 38 and the second USB port 34 might include a suitably arranged diode (not shown) or other arrangement having a similar effect.

In an alternative arrangement (not shown), the first USB port 34 includes a male USB connector, which connects into the USB female connector 30 of the mobile telephone without the use of the first USB cable 32.

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A cable-less arrangement is shown in Figure 4. Referring to Figure 4, a docking cradle 41 is provided at one end of the second USB cable, in place of the plug 38. The docking cradle includes a male USB plug 42, which mates with the second USB port 39 in the accessory device 12. The first USB port 34 of the accessory 12 includes a male connector, which plugs into a USB port 30 of the mobile telephone. No USB cables are required in this embodiment. A diode (not shown) or other device is connected to disallow flow of current along  $V_{BUS}$  towards the USB host.

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A still further arrangement is shown in Figure 5. Referring to Figure 5, a mobile telephone 50 is provided with a connector to a battery pack 51, including a battery cell (not shown). The battery pack 51 could be termed an extension module or a side module. As well as the connector including the usual battery terminal connectors 52, it includes also a female USB connector 53, which connects with a male USB connector 54 of the battery pack 51 when fitted to the mobile telephone 50. A VBUS line and other lines 55 are connected to the USB connector 53, and to a USB non-host module 56 internal to the mobile telephone 50. These lines are also connected directly to a USB female connector 57, by which an external USB cable 58 having a male connector 59 can be connected to the USB non-host module 56,

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allowing connection of a USB host, such as a PC (not shown). Although not shown, the battery pack 51 includes the same circuitry as the accessory devices 12 described in the above embodiments. A diode (not shown) or other device is included in the USB female connector 57 or the USB male connector 59, to prevent  
5 current flowing towards the USB host. The battery pack 51 may include a DVB-T (digital video broadcasting - terrestrial) receiver (not shown) or the like, which communicates with the mobile telephone 51 using the USB bus 55, VBUS.